

SPECIAL
SUNDAY
AFTERNOON
EDITION.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 4 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 85 88

September 4 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 87 88

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.75

3012 日六廿月七年卯乙

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1915.

日拜禮 號五月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN MILITARY POSITION VIEWED FAVOURABLY.

ITALIAN EXPERT'S OPINION OF ALLIES' OFFEN- SIVE ON WESTERN FRONT.

Roumania Prohibits Transit of German Gold To Turkey.

DECIDED CHANGE OF VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE DARDANELLES.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EYE TROUBLE.

September 4, 1.25 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey is again suffering from eye trouble.

THE RUSSIANS.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

September 4, 1.25 p.m.
A German communiqué reports that General von Hindenberg's cavalry stormed Diva, the bridgehead at Lennswaden, and north west of Friedrichstadt, but does not mention crossing the river. The communiqué states that Grodno was occupied after street fighting.

LIMITS OF RUSSIAN RETIREMENT ABOUT REACHED.

September 4, 1.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the military position is viewed favourably. Apart from the Russian advance on the right bank of the Vilia and the advance in the southern sector, there are clear indications that the limits of the general Russian retreat, in certain directions, have about been reached. The Russians are able to assume the initiative when opportunity offers. The Russian thrust is a vigorous counter-manceuvre to the enemy's menace of Vilna, and seriously threatens the German left flank and communications between Generals von Bulow and von Eichorn. The Russians have now assumed the mastery northward of Vilna.

Russia's armies have definitely escaped any immediate risk of the enemy outflanking their front, which is shorter, straighter and more secure than it was before.

The German occupation of Orany, on the Villia-Grodno railway, only slightly effects the general position and is largely neutralized by the Vilna advance, which is distinctly troublesome for the German operations in Courland, and which in any case, are not progressing with energy born of complete assurance.

The garrison liberated from Grodno is an important accession to the strength of the Russian armies in the field.

There has been a comparative lull in the Riga region, where General von Hindenberg appears to have withdrawn considerable forces, it is interesting to note, in the direction of Kiak.

The Russians to the south east of Luok hold a front of 50 miles which is intersected with hills, woods, rivers on both flanks and the rest is forest country. The Military Authorities, however, anticipate that the biggest immediate fighting will take place in the region between Vilna and the Neiman.

Altogether the prolongation of the German line of supply, simultaneously with the shortening of those of the Russians lines, is seen now to be telling the inevitable tale. While the ground must rapidly soften into a normal autumn impossibility.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

PARTICULARLY VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

September 4, 7.25 p.m.
A French communiqué reports that particularly violent artillery actions were taking place at various points on the front.

GERMAN OFFICER LOSSES

September 4, 7.25 p.m.
A French communiqué says that the losses of officers have much increased during recent months. The number killed, wounded and missing, from the beginning of the war to June 1, is 43,972, and the number to July 15 is 52,041.

QUESTION OF OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT.

ITALIAN EXPERTS OPINION.

September 4, 7.35 p.m.
Colonel Barone, one of the foremost of Italian experts, who recently visited the western front, in a striking article carefully weighs the arguments of the supporters of an immediate offensive on the western front, and those favouring delay.

Colonel Barone unhesitatingly favours the latter, declaring that he agrees with the view of General Joffre, that in the present circumstances a general offensive in the West can be delayed without inconvenience. The order, once it is begun, may with certainty be carried out thoroughly and without interruption.

Germany, by pushing her advance in Russia, is marching to certain disaster and it is far better for the Allies, in the West, to await this event and then strike.

The Russian General Staff is of the same opinion.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

GERMANY SENDS EXPLOSIVES AS HOSPITAL MATERIALS.

September 4, 7.35 p.m.
Reuter learns that Roumania continues rigorously to prevent the transit of Austro-German war material through Roumania to Turkey. There has just been another attempt to evade the regulations.

Roumania permitted Germany to send 20 truck loads of hospital materials, on close inspection, however, it was proved that six wagons, apparently containing cotton lint really contained explosives and materials for poison gas. The whole was immediately confiscated.

ROUMANIA PROHIBITS TRANSIT OF GERMAN GOLD.

September 4, 1.25 p.m.
A message from Bucharest says that the Government has prohibited the transit of gold, and thus prevents Germany from sending more money to Turkey.

THE DARDANELLES.

GERMAN EXPERT'S ADMISSIONS.

September 4, 1.25 p.m.
The recent landing and subsequent operations in Gallipoli have caused a decided change of views amongst the Germans, in regard to the Dardanelles. Comments prove that the latest operations came as a great surprise to military experts, who were warning the people against their hitherto cocksure attitude.

The German expert, Captain Persina, says that the Allies' expectations of a decisively favourable turn of events in the Dardanelles will be disappointed, but that it was said in England beforehand, that many disappointments and heavy losses were to be expected, before final success was attained. This warns us not to underestimate the English doggedness.

The English remain firm in the occupation of their new positions at Suvla Bay and the landing here was carried out with surprising success. It is remarkable that the enemy gained such a fast footing at three points on the Peninsula and that the last landing was not encountered by serious opposition.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LORD LONGFORD WOUNDED.

September 4, 7.25 p.m.
Brigadier General Lord Longford has been wounded, at the Dardanelles.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUBMARINE E. 13 INTERNED.

September 5, 2.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that British submarine E. 13 has been refuelled and brought to Copenhagen, where it will be interned until the end of the war.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

VIOLENT RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

September 4, 2.40 a.m.
A Paris communiqué states that there has been a violent reciprocal bombardment at many points on the whole front, from Artois to the Vosges.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK FAILS.

September 4, 2.40 a.m.
A Rome communiqué reports an Austrian attack on Monte Piave and other fighting on precipitous peaks, resulted in favour of the Italians.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

September 4, 4.00 a.m.
In Washington it is announced that the Government will not publish the text of the Pope's peace proposals, but it is stated that they afford ground for the assumption that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not adverse to a discussion of peace terms.

PEACE DISCUSSION ACCEPTABLE TO BERLIN.

September 4, 4.40 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington it is authoritatively known that Germany has intimated to the United States that overtures for a peace discussion would be acceptable to Berlin. It is certain, however, that President Wilson will not make further efforts for peace until Great Britain and her Allies indicate their readiness to entertain them.

THE RUSSIANS.

FURIOUS FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

September 4, 4.00 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué states that the Russians at the village of Linden, on the Riga-Dvinsk front, crossed the river on the 2nd instant after stubborn resistance and burning the bridge. Fighting continues. German heavy artillery on the 1st and 2nd bombarded the Russian positions near Friedrichstadt. The Russian offensive between Svents and Vilna met with stubborn resistance, but, nevertheless, they continued to advance, capturing 13 machine guns and 300 German prisoners. The situation between Vilna and Pripiet is unchanged. Severe rearguard fighting took place near Beretovets and Gurodets. The enemy on the 2nd succeeded near Grodno, in throwing a part of his forces across the right bank of the Niemen. Furious fighting is proceeding in the northern and western suburbs. The Russians continue to take new positions in Galicia and are hardly molested.

GERMANS FAIL TO "DRIVE WEDGES."

September 3, 6.55 p.m.
The Russian War Office is confident that the Germans will fail to drive wedges and so separate the Russian armies, just as German pioneers have failed to catch the Russians in a dangerous salient at Grodno. The German pioneers were skillfully extended to the north-east and south-east of the town, as happened at Warsaw. The Russians, however, escaped the trap, taking up a fresh line on the river Shara, many miles to the east of Grodno, where again they impeded the German advance for a time. Every such delay is useful, as it brings nearer the day when the Russians will be furnished with the materials for victory.

ANOTHER GERMAN EFFORT IN THE BALKANS.

September 3, 9.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Sofia it is announced that the Duke of Mecklenburg is visiting the King and is accompanied by a German official, who is a Balkan expert. The Duke to-day had an interview with the premier. This is another indication of Germany's great efforts to prevent a Balkan alliance.

ENVER PASHA DECORATED.

September 3, 6.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on Enver Pasha.

LORD ROSEBERRY APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

September 3, 9.15 p.m.
Lord Rosebery, addressing a meeting of Glasgow weavers, said that Great Britain was engaged the world over, in weaving the winding sheet of the most infamous conspiracy ever known against the liberty of mankind. He urged thrift and abstinence, regarding newspaper agitation for compulsory service, that the country should put perfect confidence in the Government and Lord Kitchener. Lord Rosebery appealed for national unity, vigorously condemning strikes, as endangering the output of munitions.

TELEGRAMS.

PARIS INUNDATED.

RAILWAYS INTERRUPTED.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

Received September 4.
A message from Paris says that floods from the Murgie Mountains have inundated the city and interrupted the railways. There are 13 dead and many injured.

"RANGERS" GUN ACCIDENT.

LOSES EYE.

Received September 5.
The Jam of Nawangar has been operated on, but the surgeons were unable to save his eye. He is progressing favourably and hopes to return to the front in about a fortnight.

PROCLAMATION.

The following Proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette of September 3:

Francis Henry May, Governor.
By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the tenth section of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation whenever it appears to him advisable to do so cause all or any members of the Special Police Reserve to be enrolled as Special Police Constables and that all the provisions of Part I of the Peace Preservation Ordinance 1886 shall in so far as they are applicable extend and apply to every such member on being so enrolled to all intents and purposes as if such members had been appointed and enrolled under the said Peace Preservation Ordinance and that every member so enrolled shall remain and continue subject to the provisions of the said Peace Preservation Ordinance and shall have all the powers, privileges, protection and immunities conferred on special constables by the said Peace Preservation Ordinance until the Governor shall by proclamation cancel such enrolment whereupon all members so enrolled shall again become subject to the Special Police Reserve Ordinance 1914 as members of the Special Police Reserve.

And Whereas it appears to me advisable to do so by reason of the depletion of the Regular Police Force owing to vacancies caused by absence of members at the front and otherwise:

Now Therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same do hereby by this proclamation cause all the members of the Special Police Reserve to be enrolled as Special Police Constables.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 3rd day of September 1915.

by Command,
A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street in the City of Victoria Hongkong.